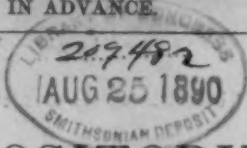


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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

Vol. LVI.

APRIL, 1880.

No. 2.

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WASHINGTON CITY:

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY by THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

Colonization Building, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

American Colonization Society,

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Secretary and Treasurer—WILLIAM COPPINGER.

Executive Committee.

DR. HARVEY LINDSLEY, *Chairman*,

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,

JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT,

HON. PETER PARKER,

REGINALD FENDALL, Esq.

JAMES C. WELLING, LL. D.,

REV. THOMAS G. ADDISON, D. D.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of—dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate so describe it that it can easily be identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part or the whole of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."



THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. LVI.

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1880.

No. 2.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Presented January 20, 1880.

NECROLOGY.

Since the last Annual Meeting of the Society four of the Vice Presidents have deceased : Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D.D., LL. D., of New York, elected in 1869, for ten years a Life Director; Bishop Edward R. Ames, D.D., of Maryland, elected in 1854; Rev. Lovick Pierce, D.D., of Georgia, elected in 1849; and Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., of New York, elected in 1876.

DR. HAIGHT ever manifested a hearty interest in everything that concerned the welfare, honor and usefulness of the Society, and his advocacy of the cause at several of its Anniversaries will be pleasantly remembered by all who have habitually attended them. His exalted character and pre-eminent ability, his ready devotion to the various extended movements of religion and humanity, and his quiet, unobtrusive piety, commended him to all men.

BISHOP AMES was extensively known and esteemed, not only for great capabilities but for his remarkable energy and activity in many departments of usefulness. The whole church which he served recognized excellencies entitling him to remembrance in her annals among those she had justly accounted her most faithful and honored servants.

In the pastorate, the presiding eldership and the councils of the church, DR. PIERCE served the denomination with which he was so prominently identified, faithfully and effectively for seventy years. His style of preaching, commanding figure and his energetic but graceful action, directed by a holy and consecrated spirit, made him an eloquent pleader, and under his preaching, God saw fit to convert many persons, numbers of whom became eminent Christian workers.

DR. BUDINGTON was a man of rare culture, ready and effective eloquence, tender sympathy, quick responsiveness and genial address. His counsels and support were cheerfully given and were highly prized by this Society and the leading benevolent institutions, of many of which he was a responsible officer, and of all the intelligent advocate.

The Society also mourns the death of the REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D.D., long an Agent and Secretary, and for twenty-one years a Life Director. The Executive Committee, at the first meeting after the sad event,

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee have heard with sincere regret of the decease of the Rev. John Orcutt, D.D., who, during the past twenty-eight years as an Agent and Secretary of this Society, has exhibited the highest evidence of devotion to the welfare and best interests of Africa and the African race.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Orcutt, the Executive Committee and the officers and patrons of the American Colonization Society have lost an enlightened, persevering, hopeful and successful collaborer, and the cause of Colonization a true friend, eminently deserving their lasting and affectionate regard for his official services, and the many virtues illustrated in his private life."

The cause which loses such friends as these needs the quickened energies of those who are spared.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1879 have been:

Donations and collections.....	\$ 5,549 06
Legacies.....	9,451 93
Emigrants toward their passage.....	550 00
Common school education in Liberia.....	418 40
Other sources.....	2,332 44
Receipts.....	18,302 87
Balance, 1 January, 1879.....	287 23
Making the resources.....	18,590 00
The disbursements have been.....	15,565 71

Balance in Bank, 31st December, 1879.....\$ 3,023 89

A legacy of \$3,000 came too late in the year to be used judiciously, but will be applied toward outfitting an expedition in the coming Spring.

The Society deeply feels the financial limit placed upon its efforts by the small amount of means at its disposal, and deems it vitally important to its future usefulness that larger offerings should be made. Never were the openings more conspicuous or imperative. It is hoped that with the reviving industry and commercial activity, gratitude to God and love for His cause will stimulate the friends of the African race to increased liberality.

EXPEDITIONS.

The bark *Monrovia*, whose departure with emigrants was mentioned in the last Report, arrived out January 6, after a pleasant passage of thirty-two days.

Two companies have since been sent, both by the same vessel—the *Monrovia*—from New York, June 14, consisting of forty-four persons, and December 15, comprising forty-seven persons.

These ninety-one intelligent, neat and industrious emigrants were mostly in families, and proceeded from the following named places:—Boston, Mass., 5; Washington City, 3; Woodbridge, Craven Co., 13, Littleton, Warren Co., 21, New Berne, 15, Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., 9; Charleston, S. C., 5; and Phillips Co., Arkansas, 20. Thirty-three were reported as communicants in evangelical churches. Of the adult males 11 are farmers, 2 teachers, 2 wheelwrights, 2 shoemakers, and one each a blacksmith, soapmaker, cooper and clergyman. Two families go to join near relatives who wrote for them to come. Nearly all reached the *Monrovia* at their own expense, having previously contributed to the Society \$550 toward the cost of their passage from New York. They were carefully and thoroughly provided for at sea and for the first six months after landing. Rev. A. L. Stanford, M. D., late Senator from the 14th District of Arkansas, and who visited Liberia some two years ago as a Commissioner from his people, returned in the *Monrovia* at his own expense, to become a permanent settler on the St. Paul's river, accompanied by his family and a number of friends.

Under date of November 7, Ex-President Warner. writes:—"The mortality among the early immigrants, which often cast a gloom over the Colonization enterprise and had the effect to deter many from coming to Liberia, is no longer experienced. Of the seventy-five landed here since the 6th of January last, only two have died from all causes. As the country is opened up and the new-comers push forward to the interior, its insalubrity diminishes. The fact is, the recent immigrants are younger, more intelligent and enterprising, and possess greater adaptation to the climate, than was formerly the case."

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the renewed liberality of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in appropriations amounting to \$4,000, to aid in the passage and settlement, at Brewerville, of the emigrants sent during the year: and for grants of books and publications by the American Sunday-school Union, and by the American Tract Society, for their use on ship-board and after arrival in their adopted country.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society has been uninterrupted for the past fifty-nine years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,382, and a total from

the beginning of 15,380, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,092 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for passage and settlement in Liberia continue to increase. Delegations have visited the rooms of the Society to urge their petitions for aid. It is estimated that over five hundred thousand persons are at this time considering the question of removal to Africa.

It is proper to state that the Society makes no effort to induce or to influence people to emigrate. The chief motive actuating them seems to be the now well-understood prosperity of Liberia and the opportunities they there have of success, without competition or conflict with a dominant race. Many are also animated by the high motive of Christian usefulness in their fatherland.

Annexed are copies of recent letters, given as samples of applications almost daily received:—

From Texas.

“What I am about to state is made with the voice of about two hundred families. 1st, We are informed that the American Colonization Society will help emigrants to Liberia. 2d, That the Society will give immediate attention to those that will pay the whole or part of the fare. I now state in behalf of those that say they have some means at hand and are ready to embark at short notice,—‘We want a vessel to be sent to our nearest shipping port, which is Galveston, Texas.’ Allow me to state that this number is made up of men of enterprise, many of them making great sacrifice of stock, real estate and other property, for the change of life, liberty and happiness.”

From Mississippi.

“The undersigned subscribers and petitioners, beg to be informed whether it is possible to grant us and sixteen other families the means of transportation to Liberia, as we desire to go there, taking what little we have acquired in this land of our exile and house of bondage, as we are convinced of the fact, that with all our labor and educational refinement, we are still doomed to receive the constant taunts and epithets of our white brethren. We sincerely pray you to give us such information and aid as, with God’s help, will enable us to get to Liberia.”

From North Carolina.

“My people are fully determined to better their condition and be protected, in all respects, and if this cannot be done in the South,

then the only remedy is to emigrate. Either go West into that vast territory which is yet unoccupied, or go to Africa, our mother country, which has long been waiting our return, where we can reside under a government of our own—have our own institutions, and in every respect be able to protect our own rights. This is the only alternative; this is the ultimate remedy which will be adopted by the colored people of the United States, if, after patient waiting, they fail to secure themselves lands, houses and the means of education, in fact, every comfort, every right that honest industry or Christian civilization vouchsafes. The Puritans fled from England and the Huguenots from France on account of their uncomfortable, if not perilous condition in their native country. They braved every danger and surmounted every obstacle; and so will the colored man, as hastening toward the rising sun he strikes hands with brothers on Africa's shores."

THE AZOR PASSENGERS.

This Society is no longer alone in its undertaking of building a Republic on the West Coast of Africa. The Liberia Exodus Association, composed exclusively of men of African descent, purchased the bark *Asor*, 411 tons burthen, and dispatched her to Monrovia in April, 1878, with 274 passengers.

Sufficient care was not taken for the preservation of the health of those who embarked for a land of which they knew very little, and to enter upon which they were poorly fitted, and the Directors lacked experience and skill in business affairs and in the requisites to prosperous emigration, while a large outlay was incurred by the vessel entering Sierra Leone and for her steam towage thence to Monrovia. The consequence has been that early in the year the *Asor* was libelled for debt in the United States District Court at Charleston, S. C., by which, after long, vexatious and costly litigation, she was ordered to be sold. She was bought in by the Association, and has since been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and is certified to be "staunch and sea worthy, well appointed and fit to take a cargo to any part of the world." It is intended to keep her actively employed in carrying freight until her earnings shall remove existing liabilities and the Association be in a condition to have her resume her voyages to Liberia in accordance with the original plan.

Respecting the condition in Liberia of the passengers by the *Asor*, Ex-President Warner writes:—"After remaining in Monrovia for some months, three perhaps, subsisting upon the meagre allowance from the slim supply of provisions they brought with them, eked out by the charitable contributions sent them by sympathizing citizens, the emigrants by the *Asor* gradually moved off, the larger portion of them going to Digby

or Poor-Bar, through the aid of Government, and the residue, except a few persons who remained in Monrovia to labor on public or private works, went to Dicksville or Bonnaville, as they call it, in the rear of New Georgia, about eight miles from Monrovia.

"The aid afforded by the appropriation of one thousand dollars by the American and Pennsylvania Colonization Societies enabled many of them to make larger openings of the country around them and to put in larger crops of bread-stuffs and to plant coffee. A few have returned to America. Those who settled at Dicksville or Bonnaville, are doing admirably well, and are destined, I think, to be the leading party of the two. Their little houses, hastily erected, to shelter them while clearing land for their farms, will soon be made to give place to more commodious and comfortable dwellings. They hold regular religious meetings and are looking forward to the erection of a church edifice."

Livingstone and Stanley did not uncommissioned make their perilous journeys; the civil war has not yet unfolded half its meanings; and who shall say what connection is yet to be developed between the work of the explorer on the old continent and the armies in the new, or how they may be linked with the movement of the African race in the United States? This spontaneous uprising is worthy of the earnest attention of the whole nation. It will gather force as it advances, and who can predict its end, or what unfolding shall be witnessed of God's plans as it goes onward?

EVIDENCE.

That late unfavorable publications about the state and prospects of Liberia have been made under a misapprehension of the case, or for the promotion of ends which have nothing to do with true welfare of the Negro, the subjoined volunteer evidence is presented:

Mr. Charles H. Hicks, Commissioner sent by members of his race in Arkansas, reports:—"Africa is the one and undivided country for American Negroes; it is their home, and if in this land they remain, they will miss those higher privileges and blessings intended for them. I was elected and sent by the Liberia Exodus Society of Arkansas, as Commissioner to examine Liberia and gather such facts by observation as circumstances would permit. I sailed from New York, Jan. 2d, 1878, on the bark *Liberia*, and arrived at Monrovia on the 6th of February. There were fifty-three emigrants went out with me. I traveled in Liberia two months. I visited the citizens and emigrants and found them well-pleased and prosperous. I returned, enjoying good health all the time, Numbers around Mill Brook, Forest City, Council Bend, and Wittsburg. Arkansas, have determined to go when they become able, and I, too, expect to return to Liberia."

Rev. George Thompson, for several years a missionary of the American Missionary Association in the Mendi country, writes to President Latrobe:—"I have been to Liberia and 'speak that I do know.' I saw in Monrovia many fine two story stone and brick dwellings, large churches, and a handsome seminary, besides the President's mansion, Government buildings, warehouses, capacious stores, school-houses, etc. Large coffee-trees were growing, not only in many yards, but in the streets also oranges, lemons, plantains, bananas and many other tropical fruits, sweet potatoes, yams, etc. On the St. Paul's river were fine villages and many splendid two story brick dwellings and brick churches, and farms (30 to 100 acres) of coffee trees and sugar-cane—and such sugar-cane, I think, was never seen anywhere else. Forty miles south of Monrovia was another pleasant village (Marshall) with comfortable dwellings and churches. Beyond this I did not go; but we know, as well as we can know anything we have not seen, that there are many prosperous and growing settlements between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, where schools and churches are sustained. And north, at Grand Cape Mount, was another settlement, beautifully located. The settlements up the St. Paul's and back in the hills are prosperous, for it is a most charming country, as shown by walking through it for seven days. In the first settlement of Liberia there was much sickness and many died; but now the sickness and deaths in a company of emigrants is not more than in similar companies moving to almost any new country, provided there is reasonable care taken. I am a friend to Liberia. May God give the needed wisdom to select your emigrants—men and women who will be industrious, and exert a good moral and Christian influence; of such, the more the better! I wish much you could send one hundred or five hundred every month—of mechanics, teachers and farmers. Preachers and good farmers, especially are needed. It is the greatest cotton, sugar and coffee country in the world. It only needs development."

Captain L. F. Richardson of the bark *Monrovia*, states:—"Liberia is decidedly the home for the Negro. There he feels that freedom and independence not known to his race in any other country. This is clearly demonstrated in his conscious manhood, his general appearance and apparent contentment. The thermometer ranges from 80° to 85° during the day; the nights are cool. The sea-breeze sets in about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, continuing uniformly until 2 A. M. the succeeding day: the land breeze following and continuing until 10 o'clock A. M. the next day. Liberia affords a large field for the enterprising colored laborer, especially in the cultivation of sugar-cane and coffee, the latter the best in the world; and there is no substantial reason why the intelligent and industrious emigrant cannot live and be happier in his own ancestral country, and be the instrument of leading his less intelligent brother higher up the ladder of success. I have made

twenty-four voyages to Liberia within the last sixteen years, during which time I have taken out hundreds of colored emigrants, and in no instance have I lost a single passenger, but invariably they have improved in health and physical appearance on the passage. The American Colonization Society takes especial care in providing for the comfort of its emigrants before sailing, and provides for their well-being after arrival; and the vessels running to the coast of Africa are owned by the gentlemen (Messrs. Yates & Porterfield), in whose employ I sail, and are built and fitted in every way with a view to secure the health and comfort of the emigrants."

Professor Edward W. Blyden, D.D., a well-known African, for the past thirty years laboring for the interest of his race and country, watching for and gratefully hailing every indication of sympathy with his land and people, in a recent elaborate article in an American Quarterly, observes: "It is admitted by all travelers to the Coast that Liberia occupies five hundred miles of the finest and most picturesque portion of West Africa, with an interior extending two hundred miles on indefinitely back, abounding in every thing necessary for the growth and prosperity of a people. The whole valley of the Niger is accessible to this Republic, teeming with a population everywhere hospitable and friendly, ready and anxious to welcome to their salubrious, prolific and picturesque home their brethren returning from the countries of their exile."

LIBERIA.

The future of Liberia is bright with the "promise and potency" of a degree of civilization and advancement beyond that it has hitherto enjoyed. Agriculture is largely on the increase. The area of coffee cultivation is extending widely in the valley of the St. Paul's. The new settlements established away from the river and in the most prolific regions are making gratifying strides in agriculture. They are really farming settlements and are extending toward Boporo.

Efforts are making to consolidate the authority of the rightful native chiefs along the Coast, and powerful chiefs in the interior are seeking alliance with the Republic. The King of Medina lately sent messengers to President Gardner inviting commercial intercourse and political relations. The *Observer* for September 25, states:—"Measures are on foot for the annexation to Liberia of the kingdom of Medina, lying about three hundred miles to the north of Monrovia. This, together with the Boporo and Barline districts, will likely be organized into a county, having the right of electing and sending members to the Legislature in common with the other counties. The Medina-Boporo county will be the richest and most populous one in the State, having a population of about five hundred thousand. A large portion of this community have and are acquainted with the Old Testament Scriptures in Arabic and

the Koran. The annexation of this extensive section of country to our present domain will greatly enhance the importance of Liberian commerce, and open a new outlet for the increasing quantities of European and American manufactures that are pouring into our markets."

Such is the rapid development of commercial enterprizes along the Seaboard that a third line of steamers has been established between England and the West Coast, for freight and passenger accommodations. A line of steamers from the United States direct to Liberia and West Africa is much needed for the prosecution of trade, emigration and missionary enterprise; and when once established, would undoubtedly be successful.

The introduction of foreign capital into Liberia with a view of developing its resources and enhancing its material prosperity is a subject now engaging the attention of the people; and it is believed that under judicious regulations the introduction of foreign influence would be a means of blessing to the nation.

The friendly relations of Liberia with foreign nations continue. Great Britain still evinces practical interest in the Republic, and propositions have reached the Government from France and Germany looking to more extended and intimate relations.

President Gardner and Vice-President Warner were re-elected, without opposition, at the biennial election held on the first Tuesday in May.

The last Legislature granted a "concession" to Messrs. Criswick and Burnell, of London, for the construction of a railroad from Monrovia to Musardu, said to be about one hundred miles; and it imposed a tax of quarter of a cent per pound on clean coffee, five cents on each coffee plant, and fifty cents a bushel on unhulled seed coffee exported,—thus taking advantage of the extensive demand for the staple product of the Republic.

THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY.

The result of the labors of the North-West Boundary Commission, which organized at Sierra Leone, February 13, and met at Sulymah, April 1st, continuing in session 25 days, is far from satisfactory to the Liberian authorities and people and to the friends of that Republic generally. The British Commissioners would not recognize the claims of Liberia to the territories in dispute, and they declined to submit the question at issue to Commodore Shufeldt as umpire.

Sugaree, a few miles north of Cape Mount, is the point fixed upon as the North-West boundary of Liberia. The Republic claimed twenty or thirty miles more of territory, including the far-famed Gallinas, up to the Jong river—near Sherbro—which is also the limit of the Vey tribe, whose country commences twenty-five miles south of Cape Mount.

Fixing the boundary at Sugaree will divide this most interesting tribe: half will be under aboriginal rule and half under Liberian rule.

The Vays will be remembered as the only tribe on the African Continent, and one of the very few in the world, who have invented an alphabet, and reduced their own language to writing. They are an intelligent and enterprising tribe, and it is a pity that any portion of them should be lost to Liberia. But by judicious dealing with that portion of the tribe now under its jurisdiction, it will be an easy matter to draw the other portion into the Republic, and in the course of time the North-West Boundary controversy will settle itself on the side of Liberia.

The award of Marshal McMahon in the Delagoa Bay question, submitted to his arbitration by Great Britain and Portugal, laid stress on the fact that England, when signing the treaty with Portugal for the abolition of the slave trade, did not contest the Portuguese dominion over territory in question. So Liberia, in her discussions of the question of the North-West boundary, has always laid stress on the fact that Great Britain, in all her dealings with Liberia, and in matters involving Liberia's jurisdiction over the territories now in dispute, never questioned the claim of the Republic to those territories, and no complaint was heard from the natives until British traders settled in their country. These traders consider it to their interest to evade customs responsibilities to either Liberia or England. From that neutral territory they introduce merchandize on which no duty has been paid into Liberian and British territory and undersell traders who, amenable to the revenue laws of either country, and enjoying no such smuggling immunities, feel themselves greatly damaged.

SURVEY FOR A RAIL ROAD.

The visit of the United States Flag-ship *Ticonderoga* to Liberia, under the command of that enlightened and zealous friend of our cause. Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, has had a most beneficial effect. Lieut. F. J. Drake, U. S. N., and Master C. E. Vreeland, U. S. N., assisted by eleven men from the ship, and twenty-seven natives furnished by the Liberian Government, headed by the celebrated Liberian explorer, Mr. Benjamin Anderson, made a thorough survey of the banks of the St. Paul's river as far as the rapids, and thence to Nyumbahwah Falls, or half the distance to Boporo, occupying seven days. A carefully prepared map of the results with a copy of the report of the reconnaissance was kindly presented by Commodore Shufeldt to the Department of State at Monrovia, and a copy was also sent by him, through the Navy Department, Washington, to this Society.

As regards the direct object of the expedition, the following results were arrived at:—A railroad is perfectly feasible, though the route from

Mills-Burg should follow the river St. Paul's. The grade would be from four to ten feet per mile; the only obstacles, the bush and forest to be cut away, and narrow streams and gulches requiring short trestle work. Timber is abundant, and rock for bridge abutments and culverts abounds in the gulches and on the banks of the river. No tunneling is necessary, and but small cuts need be made. Water with good head is furnished by the small tributary streams. As for fuel, wood has no value, and coal exists in an abundance that may in the future develop a new source of revenue. Iron works are already found at Boporo, and the metal is of fine quality.

The Report states that at Clay-Ashland, Mills-Burg, Arthington and elsewhere, there are commodious and comfortable houses, many of them built of brick made on the ground. As to coffee, it is remarked: "Some plantations have as many as 200,000 trees, producing from one to four, and sometimes twelve pounds per tree, worth at Monrovia eighteen cents per pound. The tree produces in its third year and thence on to thirty years. Estimating 450 trees to the acre, and a yield of four pounds per tree, we have, at the end of the seventh year, \$324 per acre annually. The labor for this production is small." As to sugar it is said: "I visited the sugar plantation of Messrs. Sharp & DeCoursey, who are the most extensive growers on the river. They have at present thirty acres in cane and manufacture annually from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of sugar, worth from five to six cents per pound at Monrovia. Both coffee and sugar-culture are in their infancy in Liberia, and, with time and capital, are capable of indefinite extension, equaling the productions of the East and West Indies, and even Brazil."

Congress has been asked by the Society to appropriate \$25,000 to make a topographical survey for a railroad from Monrovia along the St. Paul's river, over the Kong mountains into the valley of the Niger, and on to the heart of Soudan. This region is represented to be exceedingly populous and very fertile, and to exchange with the Arab trading caravans for foreign wares and commodities, immense quantities of gold-dust, precious gems, ivory, palm oil and many other things in European and American demand. Africa is the only great and populous field where the manufactures of more civilized nations remain to be extensively and systematically introduced, and too early a movement cannot be made for the extension of American manufactures into that rich and vast continent.

EDUCATION.

Reports of the two schools supported by the Society at Arthington show an attendance of ninety-five pupils, and that at Brewerville, in charge of Mr. Sherwood Capps, a graduate of Shaw University, Ra-

leigh, N. C., has advanced in the number of its scholars to 60—of whom 46 are American born and 14 are aborigines.

At a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the Maryland State Colonization Society, Francis T. King, Esq., was elected President in place of Judge Giles, deceased. Alterations of its By-Laws were also effected, rendering more facile its management of the School Fund for primary education in the settlement founded by it at Cape Palmas; which Fund the Society reserved for that purpose. The Board also constituted its General Agent as special custodian of that Fund and correspondent with the Trustees of "The Hall Free School" in Liberia. This school has for nearly three years been in successful operation and gives promise of increased usefulness in the future. The number of pupils averages 70, a mixture of settlers and native children.

Thirty-one young men of color have been studying during the year with a view to the Gospel Ministry in Africa—twenty-three in American institutions of learning and eight in Liberia College—with the assistance of the New York State Colonization Society.

Failing to obtain desired action on the part of the Trustees in Liberia of Liberia College and of the Legislature of Liberia, the Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., returned early in the year to the United States.

The Liberia College is now under the charge of Prof. Martin H. Freeman, who is a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and a man of high literary attainment, and moral and religious culture. An appeal has been made to the Legislature of Liberia for an annual appropriation of three thousand dollars. The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, a corporation established in Boston, appropriates about fifteen hundred dollars a year to the College. A legacy of one thousand dollars has also been received by them for the College, which might well be employed in making some repairs of the College building. It is believed that a new interest has been awakened in behalf of the College which will tend to its advancement and greater usefulness.

Edward S. Morris, Esq., a benevolent merchant of Philadelphia, who has done so much to awaken interest in the material prosperity of Liberia, returned during the year from England. For the sake of developing its resources by educated industry, he proposes to found a school at or near Arthington for the sons of native African Chiefs. His plan met the approval of prominent English philanthropists, who readily subscribed \$2,500 on condition that an equal amount be raised in the United States. It is estimated that \$5,000 will build and equip a school-house adapted to the purpose, which will be shipped with the teacher, from Philadelphia, set up in Liberia, and the sons of the governing chiefs adjacent be formed into classes for instruction, not only in the ordinary branches of substantial education, but in the industrial and mechanical arts which will fit them for wisely directing the tribes

over which they may be called to rule. The amount named is also designed to meet the expenses of the school for five years.

A GRAND FIELD.

The rapid progress that has been made abroad during the past four years in the work of opening Africa to commerce, civilization and Christianity, continues to grow and expand. Never were there as many well equipped exploring expeditions traversing its vast regions as at this time. Companies have been formed in London and Paris for the scientific working of gold mines on the West Coast, in the confident belief that there are rewards awaiting organized enterprise equal to any that have been obtained in Australia or California. A railroad from Zanzibar to the Victoria and neighboring lakes, is advocated in England. One million francs have been granted by the French Government for the preliminary survey and investigation of a railway to connect Algeria with the French possessions on the Senegal. The Cape of Good Hope has been brought into telegraphic communication with the rest of the world by way of a cable to Zanzibar and Aden.

English Missionary Societies have established a number of mission stations and are vigorously prosecuting evangelistic labors in the region between the oceans east and west, and the North-west limit of the lakes on the North and the Zambesi river on the South. Several of these efforts have been accompanied with severe loss of life to the Europeans engaged.

America is moving. The American Missionary Association has decided to establish the "Arthington Mission" in the district of country lying south of Abyssinia and north of the Victoria-Nyanza lake, believed to be accessible by the Nile; and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has selected for mission purposes the great plateau of Bihe, represented to be 5,000 feet above the level of the Atlantic, healthful, populous, a radiating centre and where no other missionary organization contemplates an entrance.

A glowing missionary spirit has manifested itself in several of the institutions for the higher education of young Christian Freedmen: and already the first fruits of this militant zeal are in Liberia and other mission fields.

With the steady stream of emigration, the gradual growth of commerce, the constant accession of capital, the prospects of obtaining gold, and the opening of coffee and sugar plantations, the star of Liberia grows brighter, and its power will be increasingly felt in extending Christianity and civilization among the uncounted millions of Western and Central Africa.

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20th, 1880.*

The Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock, in Foundry M. E. Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., of Philadelphia, led in prayer.

The Sixty-Third Annual Report of the Society was presented by the Secretary, who also read extracts therefrom.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Rev. Joseph G. Bryant of Liberia, Judge G. Washington Warren, and Rev. D. C. Haynes.

The Society then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. in the Colonization Building.

Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., of New York, pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 21st, 1880.*

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met at the appointed hour, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Judge G. Washington Warren, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., and Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., were appointed a committee to nominate the President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Saul, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby presented to the Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Judge G. Washington Warren, Rev. D. C. Haynes, and Rev. Joseph G. Bryant of Liberia, for their excellent addresses at the Annual Meeting last evening; and that the Executive Committee publish so much of them as they may deem advisable in the African Repository.

Resolved, That the address containing an account of the origin, rise, progress and results attained in the colony established by this Society, now the Republic of Liberia, delivered on the same occasion by President Latrobe, be printed in convenient pamphlet form for circulation, and that at least 1000 copies be published.

Judge Warren, chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice-Presidents, and the election of Francis T. King, Esq., of Maryland, and Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., of New York, as additional Vice-Presidents: as follows:—

President.

1853. Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1836. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1873. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D.D., Ky. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1873. Harvey Lindaly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., Mass. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D.D., Ky. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D.D., Pa. |
| 1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D.D., O. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D.D., Pa. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D.D., Del. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D.D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D.D., Miss. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D.D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. James P. Campbell, D.D., Pa. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D.D., LL.D., Ga. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL.D., B. I. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D.D., LL.D., N. J. | 1877. Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., Pa. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1878. Com. Robt. W. Shufeldt, U.S. N., Ct. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1879. Hon. G. Washington Warren, Mass. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1869. Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., N. Y. | 1880. Rev. Sam'l D. Alexander, D.D., N.Y. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons named.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby presented to the Pastor and Trustees of Foundry M. E. Church, for their kindness and courtesy in giving its use for the public meeting of last evening.

The minutes of the meeting of to-day were read and approved.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1880.*

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock m., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President, called the Board to order, and at his request, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Hon. Mr. Parker, Rev. Dr. Schenck and Judge Warren were appointed a Committee on Credentials; who retired and subsequently reported the following named Delegates appointed by auxiliary Societies for the year 1880:—

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Judge G. Washington Warren, Rev. D. C. Haynes.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Henry Upson.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.,* Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D.,* Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D.,* Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., John P. Jackson, Esq.,* Rev. William T. Findley, D. D.*

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq.,* Robert B. Davidson, Esq.,* Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Edward S. Morris, Esq.,* Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.,* Rev. John W. Dulles, D. D.,* Rev. J. Singer Wallace.*

The following Members were reported to be in attendance:

LIFE DIRECTORS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., Charles H. Nichols, M. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL.D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The unprinted minutes of the last meeting were read, and the minutes were approved.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. George W. Samson, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. James Saul, D. D., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Rev. James Saul, D. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Judge G. Washington Warren, William Gunton, Esq., Charles H. Nichols, M. D.

* Not in attendance.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—James C. Welling, LL. D., Rev. D. C. Haynes, Judge G. Washington Warren.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Rev. Henry Upson.

The Secretary presented and read the Sixty-third Annual Report of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and approved, and that it be referred to a special Committee to select portions to be read at the public meeting this evening.

Judge Warren, Mr. Fendall and Dr. Schenck were appointed the Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Annual Report, with certificate of audit; also, a list of property of the Society, and a Statement of Receipts by States during the year 1879.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers, be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report of the Society as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Haynes, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Report of the Society and of the Statement of the Executive Committee just read as relate to the future policy of the Society, be referred to a special Committee to report early in the session.

Rev. Mr. Haynes, Mr. Burton and Judge Warren were appointed the Committee.

Rev. Dr. Saul presented and read the following duly attested extract from the minutes of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society congratulate the American Colonization Society on its work of civilization and Christianization in Africa. It pledges its hearty co-operation in the good work in the future, and expresses the hope that the Society may long continue its labors with great success and enlargement."

"*Resolved*, That the Recording Secretary be requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Parent Society."

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Fendall, it was

Resolved, That this Board receives with pleasure the resolutions of the 13th inst. of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, expressive of its approbation of the operations of the American Colonization Society in the past and its desire for the long continuance and enlargement of its labors, and its pledge of hearty co-operation in its future work.

Resolved, That the resolutions of the Pennsylvania Society be spread upon the minutes.

Letters were presented, excusing their absence from this meeting, from Life Directors,—Edward Coles, Esq., Jan. 9th; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 13th; and Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D., Jan. 14th; and from Delegate,—William V. Pettit, Esq., Jan. 15th.

Communications were submitted from Gen. J. W. Phelps, Jan. 9th, detailing late reported French explorations in Africa; and from E. Willis, Esq., Jan. 12th, giving leading particulars in the history of the bark *Asor* since her last voyage from London to Charleston, S. C.

The following documents were presented, viz. :

1. Report of a reconnaissance on the St. Paul's river, Liberia, and the country bordering on its upper waters, by Lieut. F. J. Drake, U. S. N., and Master C. E. Freeland, U. S. N., communicated by Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.
2. An Appeal in behalf of Liberia College, from the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, July, 1879, printed at Monrovia.
3. Message of the President of the Republic of Liberia to the first session of the seventeenth Legislature, December 10, 1879, printed at the Government printing office.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Schenck, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in recognising to the fullest extent the invaluable services of the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., the Board of Directors request Dr. Maclean to sit for his portrait, to be placed on the walls of the Colonization Building.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and officers for the coming year.

Rev. Dr. Addison, Judge Warren and Rev. Dr. Saul were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Dr. Lindsly, it was

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C. January 21, 1880.

The Board of Directors met at the appointed hour, President Latrobe in the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Samson.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Samson, from the standing Committee on Foreign Relations, presented and read a report; which was, on motion, accepted, amended and adopted, and is as follows:—

The Committee on Foreign Relations recommend that the President of this Society, Dr. Parker and Mr. Coppinger, be a committee to wait upon the Secretary of State, and to confer with him in reference to the matter in dispute between the Government of Great Britain and of Liberia, with respect to the North-west boundary of the Librarian Republic.

Rev. Dr. Chickering, Chairman of the standing Committee on Finance, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The securities of the Society have been examined and found correct.

Dr. Linsley, Chairman of the standing committee on Agencies, presented and read the following report, which was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Agencies beg leave to make the following report:

Resolved, That the whole subject of Agencies be referred to the Executive Committee with the recommendation, that earnest efforts be made in every judicious way to increase the income of the Society, by employment of Agents,—when likely to be advantageous, by circulars, and personal appeals to friends of the cause, and, when practicable, by publications in the public press, both secular and religious.

Judge Warren, chairman of the standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts, appointed by the Board of Directors, have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1879 and the vouchers for the expenditures, and find both correct.

Rev. Mr. Haynes, chairman of the special Committee on the Future Policy of the Society, presented and read the following report; which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolutions were considered seriatim, and adopted as follows:—

The Committee to whom was referred the Future Policy of the Society, has canvassed the situation, and offer the following resolutions, looking toward increased activity in its work,—

Resolved, That in the Providential status of our colored people, which places at our disposal many thousands anxious to obtain homes in Liberia, the number increasing and improving by education, we recognize our opportunity and duty to promote the original intention of this Society, by continuing to foster, upon a heathen continent, a Christian nation.

Resolved, That the new issues incident to emancipation and the enlarged construction of the Constitution of the Society, enabling it to inaugurate appropriate measures necessary to the success of emigration and of Liberia in its relation to Africa, are popular issues, and can be impressed upon the public mind, and must, if so presented, eventuate in securing the greater favor of the friends of the colored people and of Africa, and in the end give this Society the aid it needs.

At 12 o'clock M., the appointed hour for the business meeting of the Society, the Board of Directors took a recess; at the expiration of which, it was again called to order.

Rev. Dr. Samson, chairman of the standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following report; which was, on motion, accepted and approved, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:—

The Committee on Education would respectfully report a review of facts occurring

during the past year, with two suggestions as to the future.

No year in the history of Liberia has witnessed such an advance in all the departments of education, which this Society has sought to foster, as has the past year. First, the primary or common schools supported by the Government are, under the auspices of the new President of the Republic, to receive new attention. His late message suggests an increased extension of the school system so as to reach the surrounding tribes, higher salaries to teachers so as to secure increased efficiency in instruction, and such modification of the laws as may secure these ends, and provide, by new taxes, the means for their support. Second, the schools supported by this Society have received an increase in their number of pupils, and a class of teachers trained in the new and best schools of this country, which more than realize the highest hopes of the most sanguine expectations of the friends of those schools. Third, the somewhat severe discipline to which the College has been subjected, through the investigation of the Trustees of Donations, at Boston, and the New York State Colonization Society, has not only brought about a more thorough system of instruction, but has prompted a co-operation of the Republic in the support of the College, in order that they may justly claim a share in its control and conduct.

Your Committee propose the following resolution as an assurance to the many supporters of this Society who are specially interested in this feature of its work:—

Resolved, That the unwonted success which has crowned the efforts of this Society during the past year, to advance the educational facilities of the Republic, calls for devout gratitude, and for more liberal support of this as well as other parts of the Society's work.

Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall was introduced and, upon invitation, addressed the Board of Directors in relation to renewed operations of the Society in the Southern States.

Whereupon, on motion of Hon. Mr. Parker, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to the Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D., of Vicksburg, Miss., for his able, interesting and instructive address, just delivered, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same, with a view to publication.

Rev. Dr. Addison, chairman of the special Committee on Nomination of the Executive Committee and Officers, presented a report recommending the re-election of the following :

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsay, M. D., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, James C. Welling, LL.D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D.D.

Whereupon, on motion, it was,

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

President Welling, chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following resolutions as their report; and they were, on motion, accepted and adopted:—

Resolved, That we renew the recommendation made by the Board of Directors, at their former meetings, that the Executive Committee, in sending emigrants to Liberia, shall have paramount regard to the character and qualifications of the persons selected for emigration, giving the preference, as far as practicable, to those who shall defray a portion of the expense attendant on their passage.

Resolved, That the large number of persons soliciting aid to promote their emigration to Liberia, imposes on the Christian and philanthropic public the duty of

rising to the height of the new emergencies which seem to have been thrust upon the country by the present indications of Divine Providence.

Rev. Dr. Saul, chairman of the standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, made a statement: whereupon the Committee was, on motion, continued and requested to report at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion of Dr. Samson, it was

Resolved, That this Board hereby express their highest appreciation of three of its members who have been accustomed for years to meet with them, viz: Rev. Drs. Haight, Budington, and Orcutt; that they recognize their services as among the most valuable ever rendered to the work of African Colonization, and that the Executive Committee be requested, in such manner as they deem appropriate, to present this their expression to the public and to the families of the deceased.

On motion of President Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to our President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, for the able and dignified manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretary, Mr. William Coppinger, for his faithful and valuable services at this meeting.

The minutes of to-day's session were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, led by President Maclean, and then adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

THE LATE MEETING.

The sixty-third Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, held in this city, January 20th and 21st, was every way a success. It brought in review another year of prosperity and encouragement in the work. The public anniversary was one of deep interest, when addresses were delivered by President Latrobe, on the origin, rise, progress and results attained in the colony established by the Society, now the Republic of Liberia; by Rev. Joseph G. Bryant, descriptive of his experience in Liberia and its charms as a free home and nationality to the members of his race, and to which he expects to return on completing his medical education at Howard University; by Judge G. Washington Warren, on the duty of the general Government to foster and strengthen its daughter Republic in Africa; and by Rev. D. C. Haynes, giving reasons for large liberality in order to the efficient prosecution of the work of the Society.

In view of the large number of voluntary applicants for passage and homes in Liberia, and of the recent amendment of Article II of the Constitution, declairing it to be among the objects of the Society to promote in Africa "the extension of Christianity and civilization," it is hoped the religious and philanthropic public will rise to the duty of meeting the indications of Divine Providence for the Christian civilization of Africa.

WEIGHTY CONSIDERATIONS.

Thoughtful attention is invited to the following facts: That the barques *Liberia* and *Monrovia* are expected to return to New York in time to sail direct for Liberia May 1 and June 1, 1880, respectively, with as many carefully selected ministers, teachers, mechanics and farmers, and their families, as the present treasury of the American Colonization Society and the aid to be given by benevolent individuals shall admit. That many thousands of worthy people of color are voluntary applicants for passage and settlement in Liberia—encouraged by relations and acquaintances in that Republic—with a view to better their condition and help to extend Christianity and strengthen nationality in the land of their ancestors. That Liberia is advancing in all respects, and especially in the influence of its peaceful and elevating government and its Christianity upon the natives of the interior. That after an experience of sixty-three years, the American Colonization Society is this day more than ever convinced of the wisdom and practicability of its plan, and assured that patriotism, humanity and religion alike urge it to renewed applications for contributions from the public and private wealth of the country.

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

Communications from Monrovia announce the inauguration in that city, on Monday, January 5th, of Hon. Anthony William Gardner and Hon. Daniel Bashiel Warner as President and Vice-President of that Republic, for the term ending December 31, 1881. The Cabinet, with the approval of the Senate, had been constituted as follows: Secretary of State, Rev. Garretson W. Gibson; Secretary of the Treasury and of War, Hon. William H. Roe; Secretary of the Interior, Professor Edward W. Blyden, D. D., and Attorney-General, Hon. William M. Davis. The position of Postmaster General remained vacant.

Dr. Blyden was on the 19th of January elected President of Liberia College. He had also been chosen by the Presbytery of Western Africa as Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church,

to be held in May next. This able and learned man may therefore soon be expected to arrive in the United States.

The bark *Monrovia* arrived January 15, with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society, all of whom were promptly located at Brewerville.

In a letter dated February 7th Dr. Blyden writes: "There is a general feeling of hopefulness for the future throughout the Republic. I visited Brewerville two weeks ago: the people are busy clearing up, planting, and picking coffee, and wear an air of earnestness and independence that they were entire strangers to in America."

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

We learn that one of the most important meetings ever held by the Board of Trustees of Liberia College was convened at Monrovia on the 19th of January. The people are awakening to the necessity of general education in the country. The intelligence, energy and progressive spirit of the present administration have had considerable influence in stirring up the people and in exciting their interest in the College.

At a full and earnest meeting of the Board of Trustees several steps were taken looking to the wider usefulness of the Institution, and one of the most important was the nomination to the Presidency of the Institution of Rev. Edward W. Blyden, LL.D.

Dr. Blyden will soon visit this country in the interest of the College, and we trust that, under the new auspices, the Institution may take a fresh start and perform the great work which such an Institution is calculated to achieve.

Rev. G. W. Gibson, Secretary of State, writes as follows, under date of Monrovia, February 4th:—

"You will no doubt have heard before this reaches you of the action of the Legislature in appropriating \$3,000, to aid in repairing or removing the College, as well as the grant of authority to the Trustees to change its site. This being done, the Board of Trustees elected Dr. Blyden President of the Institution. I am pleased to inform you that the Government is giving more attention than ever before to common schools. Besides \$3,800 to the College and its Preparatory Department, the Legislature at its recent session appropriated \$11,000 for common schools. Having just received a quantity of school books by the *Monrovia*, ordered last year, we are opening and soon hope to have in active operation about thirty-five Government schools."

ANNEXATION OF MEDINA.

The Kingdom of Medina, lately annexed to Liberia, lies about three hundred miles east of that Republic. It has an estimated population

of 500,000, many of whom can read the Scriptures in Arabic and the Koran. Drunkenness is unknown. The country abounds in cattle, including horses; rice, corn and other grains are raised, cotton cloths are extensively manufactured, and iron and gold are found in considerable quantities. The addition of this large, salubrious and rich section of country to Liberia will greatly enhance the importance of its commerce, and open a new outlet for the constantly increasing quantities of European and American manufactures reaching the Monrovia market. The union was peaceful and at the spontaneous solicitation of the King, Ibrahim Sissi, and his chiefs. Medina offers an inviting field for Christian missions and colonization through Liberia—"the open door to western Africa."

"SEEKING THE BETTER LAND."

Four parties of colored men, women and children, three of them composed of thirty-seven persons from near Helena, Ark., and the other of twenty-two persons from near Marshall, Texas, are at this time in Philadelphia and New York, on their way to Liberia, influenced and counselled solely by letters received direct from relations and acquaintances in that prosperous Republic. They are mostly destitute and dependent, having used their money in defraying the expenses of so long and costly a journey, and from inability to obtain employment since arrival. As the first vessel for Africa with accommodations for passengers is not expected to sail before May next, continued disappointment and suffering are likely to be their lot.

So far these companies have been assisted by the Colonization Society, but assistance must soon cease, unless the charitable and humane public will come to their succor. Contributions in food, clothing, and money are invited; and donations of funds are requested with which to meet the cost of their passage to Liberia, and also of other urgent voluntary applicants for settlement in the young African State.

Persons desiring to remove to Liberia are cautioned against leaving their homes until they have communicated with the Colonization Society and received from it directions and orders for passage, thus saving themselves delay, exposure, and suffering, and it may be sickness and even death. The Colonization Society has not the funds with which to furnish shelter and support to self-appointed emigrants while waiting for an opportunity to embark: such applicants may not be up to its standard for intelligence, enterprise, and industry, and as the preference is now given those, all other things being equal, who will contribute a part of the cost of their passage to Liberia, they may fail at last in their efforts to emigrate.

Emigrants coming North at their own suggestion take all the responsibility and risk, and must abide by the consequences. Those accepted by the Colonization Society will be so informed and when to start, and they may rely upon suitable shelter and support until established in Liberia.

REASONS FOR EMIGRATING.

Rev. Thomas Larkin, leader of the party from Texas, now in New York, gives the following reasons for his removal to Liberia:—"I have lived in Texas for the past forty-one years. Since the war I have lived in Harrison County, and have been a minister of the Baptist church fourteen years. During that time I collected from all over the State, wherever I could find them, my relatives, and there is a pretty large family of us. We couldn't all get off this time; so there's about thirty-five more who will soon make a break for Liberia. What induced me to start for Africa? Well, I've had it on my mind to go there for years. Two years ago my co-worker in the ministry, the Rev. John Henry Matthews, went to Liberia. Since he has been there he has established a church, and we have kept up a correspondence. His accounts of that country are so favorable that I made up my mind to emigrate. I believe it to be the duty of every colored man who can to go to Liberia. It is our ancestral home. The climate and products of the soil, from all accounts, are peculiarly adapted to our race. The Government is a republic, and, although modeled after that of the United States, it is free from tricky politicians. In this country the colored people, in my opinion, will never be free. We are the helpless tools of politicians. The Southern people don't want the colored people to leave them, because they want their land tilled; but in time the tide of white emigration will turn toward the South and then where will the colored man be? Liberia he place for us, but we are too poor to get there."

EUROPEAN DESIGNS UPON LIBERIA.

Intelligence has been received of an offer by the French Government to the Liberian authorities of a protectorate of Liberia. It is further stated that the proposition does not meet with favor on the part of the administration and citizens of the young African Republic; and that the Governor of Sierra Leone, and the American Minister Resident at Monrovia, had expressed considerable interest respecting it.

Persons remote from the scene cannot well understand the intense zeal displayed by the English and French Governments in the acquisition of territory on the west coast of Africa. From a variety of causes, France is now leading in the race for African commerce. She is pre-

paring by the survey and construction of a railroad from Algeria across the Sahara, to open to foreign trade the many millions of the semi-civilized population of Soudan and the Niger valley. There is reason to believe that England is ready to assume the protectorate of the black Republic at any moment Liberia may intimate its willingness.

Whether the authorities and people of the United States are too indifferent to the fate of its own founding or too blind to their own commercial interests, or too absorbed in their own political discussions to exert the influence of their civilization and flag upon those barbarous shores for the perpetuation of the only Christian nation in Africa, remains to be seen. Just before Liberia declared her independence, the Government of Great Britain was officially informed that "this (American) Government regards Liberia as occupying a peculiar position, and as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly consideration of all Christian Powers; that this Government will be at all times prepared to interpose its good offices to prevent any encroachment by the colony upon any just right of any nation, and it would be very unwilling to see it despoiled of its territory, rightfully acquired, or improperly restrained in the exercise of its necessary rights and powers as an independent settlement."

It is supposed that the present able Secretary of State will follow up, if necessary, this declaration of an illustrious predecessor by an even more emphatic expression of interest and regard on the part of the Government of the United States in the welfare and success of a people who have gone out from our midst and are nobly struggling to strengthen republican institutions, Christian civilization, and an honorable nationality on the distant shores of fatherland.

THE AZOR EMIGRANTS.

Attention is invited to the following letter in relation to the remaining passengers by the *Azor*, landed in Liberia early in June, 1878. Two hundred and seventy-four persons, young and old, embarked at Charleston, of whom twenty-four died before the vessel arrived at Monrovia; so that the mortality, unusually large when compared with that among the emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society, is not near so great as represented by those hostile to the settlement in Africa by people from the United States.

Vice President Warner is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, honored and loved on three continents for his purity of character, lofty integrity and unselfish devotion to the elevation of his race and of his adopted country.

"MONROVIA, January 5, 1880.

"DEAR SIR:—Do newspaper reporters really believe what they say about the *Azor*, or of the emigrants sent here by the American Coloniza-

tion Society—that one-half of them die and the larger portion of the other half, disgusted with the country, return to the United States! Of the “*Azor*” people there are at Digby or Poor Bar alone, seventy-five persons; twenty-two at Bonnaville, one at Marshall, twenty-four in Monrovia, fourteen in Bensonville, twenty-five at Arthington, eleven at White Plains, one at Clay—Ashland, and I can’t say, nor do I suppose any one else can tell, how many of the people have gone to Robertsport or among the natives. Mr. Reeves and Mrs. Williams, who had a little money, went back, and so would some of our people do directly after arrival if they possessed the means. The majority of people come to Liberia under false impressions—impressions not made on their minds by the Colonization Society, but hatched in them by their own conceit. They come, as some of them have been honest enough to acknowledge to myself and others, expecting to find every man in the Republic less informed than themselves—half naked in fact—and that therefore, they must of necessity be immediately placed in the foremost rank of the governing class. Not finding the big bunch of grapes as an earnest of the goodness of the country, but on the contrary the stern necessity of making war on the bushes and grass and every other impediment to the spontaneous growth of wheat and corn and sweet potatoes, and I don’t know what not ready to their hands, they cry out, “We are not able to possess the land—the sons of Anak, the giant, are in the land,” and off they go, bearing with them a false report. It seems to be the experience of most of the old river settlers, that the poorer an emigrant comes to the country, the greater probability there is of his remaining in it, for by the time he has made enough to pay his way back, he could not be induced to leave Liberia, though his passage was offered to him free and a thousand dollars also put in his hands to begin life in America. The first eighteen months or two years is the most trying time with emigrants coming here without means, but a little money, not enough to put an emigrant above work, would be of great benefit to him in this Republic.

Almost every week I see some of the “*Azor*” people living at Poor Bar, and they report themselves as doing well. Those at Bonnaville are greatly elated at their success. I don’t think that there is one of them that could be induced to return to America on any account—things remaining in that country as they are now.

Very truly yours,

D. B. WARNER.

THE NEGRO'S HERITAGE.

Events are every day proving the wisdom, justice, humanity and practicability of the African Colonization scheme. Liberia is now one

of the most interesting and promising spots on the African continent. The territory of the Republic, it is admitted by all acquainted with the coast, comprises the most beautiful, fertile and salubrious of the West African countries, and contains some of the most important tribes, among whom the little State exercises an influence and control surpassing that of any European colony on the coast. The British colonies have not the same uninterrupted access to the interior. They are obliged to confine themselves to the narrow strips of coast they occupy, unless they are prepared for serious altercations with the natives. From recent advices, which we gather from the *West African Reporter*, the Sierra Leone Government seems to be experiencing considerable difficulty in taking possession, for revenueal purposes, of the mouth of a river twenty miles north of the settlement.

Liberia has no such difficulties. The natives are everywhere friendly and anxious for incorporation into the Republic. The tribes in the territory of Liberia, especially on the eastern frontiers, are far superior to the generality of tribes on the coast, both in *physique* and *morale*, owing partly to their physical surroundings, but chiefly to their non-intercourse with European traders. In the immediate interior of Liberia the land is mountainous and healthy. The people engage in agriculture and manufactures—cotton cloth, iron implements, leather and earthen ware, and gold ornaments are the principal articles they make. They also do a large trade in ivory, camwood, palm-oils and rubber. In districts under Mohammedan influence, schools and mosques are found in every town, with teachers to instruct the children.

The friends of Africa in this country would do well to give a calm and impartial consideration to the work before the Liberian Republic, weighing the enormous difficulties in the way of reclaiming that country by spiritual appliances only; and on the other hand, the utter impossibility of a purely secular solution of the problem, which the great commercial houses in the Oil rivers are endeavoring to carry out, with such deplorable results.

The missionary who goes to work in that field should go, not only as a soldier of the cross to fight the battles of his Master, but he should go possessing the comprehensiveness and sagacity of the statesman—knowing how to pull down and how to build up. On the other hand, the colonists should be imbued with the feeling of the vast work to be accomplished in a spiritual wilderness.

The Bishop of Bombay, in an able speech before a Missionary Conference in London, presented, in eloquent and impressive language some of the most forcible arguments for the work of colonization. We invite attention to the following extract:—

“One of the grand obstacles to carrying on work in the Mission field all over the world lies in the difficulty of maintaining the *personnel*

at so great a distance from the recruiting ground. The sudden emergencies of a tropical climate, the liability of your best workers to be crippled by unlooked for illness, the failure or breakdown of individuals at a distance from the helpfulness of English life, the aggravation of eccentricities and unwisdom which isolation and opposition entail, the incompatibilities of temper which the discomforts of the tropics bring out, all these things intensify the difficulties of a work uphill in itself. And the drill and organization of a community with continuity of spiritual tradition and unity of practical method, with a supply of fresh workers all ready, and the lines of work laid down, meet some of our peculiar difficulties *as nothing else can do*.

"Indeed, the difference between the work of a community and of a like number of individual clergy working each upon lines of his own, is like that between the advance of a regiment and the attack of the same men without discipline. The first condition of the success of a charge is not so much the individual gallantry of the men who make up the line as the degree to which all their operations are directed by a single will, through the intelligent co-operation of the units. A well ordered missionary community would be a kind of solid projectile to be directed against a mass of heathenism, as a division is directed in column against the weak point in the enemy's line. And this sense of moving in a mass, of being a unit in a great organization, produces a concentration of spiritual power which intensifies the force and the courage of each one of the individual workers to a degree which only experience makes credible. How great the need of such intensifications, of some power to brace and cheer in the presence of such an enemy as heathenism, I despair of making anybody realize who has not faced the weird foeman in his strongholds."--(*Reported in The Mission Field, for Aug. and Sept., 1878.*)

We can present no more impressive argument for our work of evangelizing Africa by Christian colonies than the above, especially in view of the melancholy history of individual missionary efforts in West Africa during the last one hundred years. We trust that a new interest in our work will be kindled in our churches, and that they will assist the new settlements we are founding to push into the interior with their schools and churches, and to perform the Christianizing work which *they can do better in that land than any isolated missionary agencies*.

AFRICAN EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

Never before were there so many exploring expeditions in Africa, endeavoring to bring to light the secrets of that vast continent. Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, England, Portugal and Spain, all have

one or more expeditions now traversing or attempting to traverse Africa through almost every part, to extend their commerce into its richest and most populous regions. The German expedition, under the distinguished African traveler, Gerhard Rohlfs, penetrated from Tripoli through the Sahara desert on its way to central Soudan, but although he had a large, well equipped party, guarded by thirty Arab soldiers, he was at last forced to return on account of the hostility of the Mohammedans to all Christians, engendered on account of the Russian and Turkish war. The three expeditions of the International African Association have made better progress in penetrating the country from Zanzibar, along the Livingstone-Stanley route, to the Victoria lakes. Four elephants were used by one of these expeditions and proved superior to all the other pack animals, and the elephant, so numerous in Africa, may yet prove the best means for its exploration. The French have also an expedition over this same route, under the control of Catholic missionaries, which has met with success in establishing several posts. The Italians have an expedition in southern Abyssinia, endeavoring to penetrate to Central Africa. The Portuguese expedition started from Loanda on the West Coast, and successfully traversed Angola and other interior regions. They have also an expedition on the East Coast. The Russians are making preparations for a large expedition to the upper Nile regions, where the slave trade has been stamped out by Colonel Gordon, as commander of the Egyptian forces.

On the West Coast, Stanley is again penetrating the Congo region, with fifteen Europeans and several hundred natives, in two small river steamers and four steam launches, with abundant supplies and goods for trade with the natives. The French are organizing an expedition, with the grand project for connecting their colonies at the Senegal with Algiers, by a railroad across the desert. They also contemplate the flooding of the southwestern Sahara to give them water communication to the interior of Soudan. A recent exploration of the Niger by the French is published in the *Paris Figaro*, in which it is stated that Mungo Park was not killed, but was drowned while descending the rapids at Boussa; at which city the traveler was well received by the Sultan, who lives in an immense palace resembling a fortress. The Sultan said to the traveler Count De Semelle: "This is the first time that I see a man of your race. I have heard very different versions concerning your country. Thus, the English have always said in the interior that the French were their ancient slaves; but I have learned from an emissary from Algiers that the French people are as great and as powerful as the English. This is why I have been astonished not to see a Frenchman here." The Sultan then gave him letters to aid in every possible way to accomplish his mission.

The rich, populous and semi-civilized Niger valley should immedi-

ately be penetrated by a narrow gauge railroad from Liberia, of which the preliminary exploration has just been made by Commodore Shufeldt. The American Colonization Society has had presented a Memorial to Congress, asking an appropriation of \$25,000 to extend the survey to the Niger valley.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

PREPARING FOR LIBERIA.—Ten young men, born in Liberia, are pursuing their studies at Lincoln University, near Oxford, Chester county, Pa., to prepare themselves for usefulness in their native land. Mr. Savage is in the Theological Department. Alonso Miller, Calvin Wright, Thomas Roberts (Vey nation), Samuel Sevier (Bassa), and James Wilson are in the Sophomore class. John Johns (Congo) Robert Deputie (Congo), Robert King, and John Knox Dillon are in the Freshman class. Reuben H. Armstrong, a native of Pennsylvania, who will complete his theological studies next April, desires to become a Presbyterian missionary in Liberia.

"ECHOES FROM AFRICA," by Rev. Edward W. Blyden, LL. D., is one of the bright, polished gems of the Methodist Quarterly Review, for January, 1890. Its intent is to convince Americans, that for the Negro Africa is the true home and only adequate sphere for the highest development.

WANT TO GO.—Hon. J. T. Wile, a native of Barbados, W. I., has been in Liberia fourteen years. He writes that there "are thousands of people in Barbados that would be glad to go to Liberia, but have not the means to do so." He states that the emigrants from Barbados at Crozerille "have fine coffee farms coming on and comfortable and substantial homes, and seem quite happy and comfortable."

AN OPPORTUNITY.—It becomes evident that within the next five years, there will be quite a number of young men and women of our Home Mission Schools in the South who will be ready and anxious to go as Missionaries to Africa. There are ten in the Shaw University and Richmond Institute who at present are pursuing their studies with this object in view. The subject already begins to be discussed among us how are these young men and women to find support?—*The African Expositor*.

THEIR PAY.—The salaries of the principal officers of the Liberian Government are: President, \$2,500; Chief Justice, \$1,000; Secretaries of State and Treasury, \$1,000 each; Postmaster General, \$500.

REV. BURE BALDWIN died at his residence in Montrose, Pa., Jan. 30, in the ninety-first year of his age. It is said that the first Sabbath-school was organized under his direction at Newark, N. J., in the first quarter of the present century. The school at Parsippany for the education of colored teachers soon followed, and the interest thus created helped to give birth to the American Colonization Society.

DEATH OF DR. BUSHNELL.—It is with regret that we learn the death of the Rev. Albert Bushnell, D.D., on the 2d of December. He died on the steamer just arriving at Sierra Leone. The funeral services were held in that place. Dr. Bushnell's health was feeble when he left this country, but medical advisers counselled him to return to Gaboon, with the hope that the voyage and the uniform climate would be the means of his recovery. His work there for so many years, and the great need of more laborers, made him anxious to go back to his post. His heart was there, and his friends hoped that he might be spared to labor there for several years; but such was not the will of the Lord. One of the most excellent and valuable labors has entered into his rest.

EPISCOPAL MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS.—Rev. O. E. Shannon Hemie writes: "I am glad to inform you that all the civilized Greboes of Hoffman Station, and those connected with them, signed the Constitution of the Republic of Liberia on Tuesday, the

25th of November. We see that our siding too much with our heathen brethren kept them from being civilized and Christianized." The Missionary Bishop has appointed the Rev. Samuel D. Ferguson, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Cape Palmas, business agent for the lower end of the jurisdiction, in the room of Mr. R. S. McGill (merchant), who recently died. Mr. Ferguson takes this as additional duty.

CUSTOMS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.—It is interesting to observe that some of the ancient customs of Scripture are now practiced in the centre of Africa. Covenants are still ratified by blood, and the term to "cut a covenant" is even now understood among the Africans who live near the great inland lakes. When it pleased God to ratify a covenant with Abraham and his family the Patriarch was directed to take an heifer, a she goat and a ram and divide them in twain, and the covenant was ratified by fire from the Lord passing between the pieces! And when Mr. A. Mackay, of the Church Missionary Society not long since, was endeavoring to secure binding promises from King Lukonge, after the terms were settled the King provided a goat, and with due ceremony his servants cut it in two pieces, and then lifted up their hands and yelled out a cry which was understood to mean a prayer to God. The King thus pledged himself to the missionary, as in the sight of God, to maintain his vow of friendship and to carry out their stipulated agreements.—*London Illustrated Christian News.*

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of January, 1880.

MAINE. (\$5.00).		Blackford.....	1 00
<i>Bangor.</i> Dr. T. U. Coe.....	5 00	MISSISSIPPI. (\$1.00).	
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$1.00).		<i>Aberdeen.</i> Joseph Morrow.....	1 00
<i>Hubbardston.</i> Rev. Rufus Case..	1 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$17.75).	
CONNECTICUT. (\$100.00).		Vermont, \$2; Rhode Island, \$1;	
<i>Stamford.</i> Charles J. Starr.....	150 00	Massachusetts, \$1; New York,	
<i>Greenwich.</i> Thomas A. Mead....	10 00	.75c; Maryland, \$3; Virginia,	
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$5.00).		\$1; South Carolina, \$1; Illinois,	
<i>Philadelphia.</i> Rev. James Saul,		\$2; Missouri, \$1; Canada, \$2....	17 75
D. D.....	5 00	RECAPITULATION.	
VIRGINIA. (\$1.00).		Donations.....	175 00
<i>Alexandria.</i> Mrs. Wm. M.		African Repository.....	17 75
		Rent of Colonization Building.....	148 50
		Total Receipts in January,	\$339 25

During the month of February, 1880.

VERMONT. (\$19.25).		<i>Miss E. C. Finley, ea.</i> \$5.....	10 00
<i>Essex.</i> Annuity of N. Lathrop,		AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$1.00).	
by S. G. Butler, Ex., \$35. Less		<i>Alabama.....</i>	\$1.00
expenses, 18c.....	19 25	RECAPITULATION.	
NEW YORK. (\$20.00).		Donations.....	30 00
<i>Albany.</i> Mrs. William Wendell,	20 00	Legacies.....	119 25
VIRGINIA. (\$100.00).		African Repository.....	1 00
<i>Petersburg.</i> Bequest of Mrs.		Rent of Colonization Building.....	309 05
Frances Anderson, by Alexan-		Interest for Schools in Liberia....	29 20
der Aldridge.....	100 00	Total Receipts in February,	\$489 50
ILLINOIS. (\$10.00).			
<i>Richview.</i> Rev. James C. Finley,			